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Libya, Tunisia go to court

THE HAGUE, Feb. 21 (R)—The International Court of Justice today set May 30, 1980, as the time limit for Tunisia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah to file written arguments to the court on their dispute over the delineation of the continental shelf between the two countries. Tunisia submitted the case to the court, a U.N. body, on Dec. 1 last year after concluding a special agreement with the Libyan Jamahiriyah on June 10, 1977. The dispute over off-shore oil exploration flared up in 1977 when both sides accused each other of sending troops and warships to an American oil-drilling rig in the Gulf of Gabes. Notification of a special agreement between states is one way of bringing a case before the world court. The Libyan Jamahiriyah submitted a copy of the agreement to the court on Feb. 19. The agreement provides for arguments to be submitted to the court within 18 months.

Iran's new rulers turn internal problems

Feb. 21 (R)—Iran's new rulers, the Ayatollah Khomeini and his followers, are turning internal problems into a major challenge. The new rulers are facing a number of internal problems, including the need to establish a new government, the need to establish a new constitution, and the need to establish a new legal system. The new rulers are also facing a number of external problems, including the need to establish a new foreign policy, the need to establish a new diplomatic relations, and the need to establish a new international relations.

McElhiney's resignation denied

By Ron Cathell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 21—The Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency in Jordan, John Tanner, issued a statement today describing as "totally inaccurate" a report in the Jordan Times today saying that UNRWA Commissioner General Thomas McElhiney had been relieved of his post effective April 1. The report quoted an informed source in New York as saying U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim asked Mr. McElhiney to resign.

Sadat offers to protect oil flow

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (R)—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has told the United States he would be ready to order military forces into any conflict which threatened the flow of Middle East oil to the West, U.S. government sources said today.

Vietnam claims more gains against China

BANGKOK, Feb. 21 (R)—Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said today China was concentrating forces near the Vietnamese border for an even larger-scale attack than the one that started last Saturday, Radio Hanoi reported.

Kuwait, Saudi, UAE discuss oil policies

JEDDAH, Feb. 21 (R)—The petroleum ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) met in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, today to discuss coordination of oil policies, the official Saudi Press Agency said.

Amid limited expectations Camp David II starts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (R)—Egyptian and Israeli negotiators sit down with U.S. officials in the seclusion of Camp David today to try to break a two-month deadlock in peace treaty negotiations launched three last September by President Carter.

UN commission condemns Israel

GENEVA, Feb. 21 (R)—The United Nations Human Rights Commission today passed resolutions condemning Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Arab territories, despite opposition by the United States and other Western countries.

Hoss to make tour of 7 Arab states

BEIRUT, Feb. 21 (R)—Lebanese Prime Minister Selim Al Hoss will make an Arab tour, probably starting next week, to seek help in the implementation of U.N. resolutions for the re-establishment of the state's authority in South Lebanon.

Regional Briefs

Feb. 21 (Agencies)—Egyptian President Sadat has invited Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira to visit Egypt today. Mr. Ohira's visit was extended in his per to Mr. Ohira which was handed by Egyptian Vice Premier Hassan El-Tahawy during their talks in the ministry said. Mr. Tahawy is expected to visit Japan in a six-day visit. In President Sadat hoped a broad link for Japan's increased economic aid to Egypt by his visit. Mr. Sadat said the Japanese aid and business will jointly study the possibility of more economic assistance the ministry said.

Feb. 21 (R)—King Hassan of Jordan left today for home after a 14-day stay in France. The king was to return yesterday but his airplane was delayed because of a technical problem and he returned to Jordan today. The king's return was welcomed by the Jordanian people.

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University of Jordan plans computerisation of all its operations

By Alan Martiny
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Anticipating a new more powerful computer, the University of Jordan's Computer Centre is going ahead with plans to develop the software — computer programmes — for the full computerisation of the university's operations. The centre is now handling the payroll, registration and grading. But the university also wants to computerise some services which require a greater storage capacity than now available.

"We are working on computerising the inventory control system, accounting and the library," Dr. Ibrahim Karraim, Director of the university's computer centre, told the Jordan Times. "We are working on the software now but we won't be able to implement it until a new computer is installed."

Another factor is the need for on-line services, remote terminals which provide access to the computer system away from the central unit. "We're looking for an interactive system where we can have terminals in the various buildings, such as the library, engineering building and administration building. It would be ridiculous to computerise the library now if every time someone wanted to find a book they had to come to the computer centre," he said.

The university is now realising the importance of computers, Dr. Karraim noted, not only from the standpoint of improving its internal operations but also as an important subject for students to be aware of. The university is in the process of making one computer course a required subject for all of its students, i.e. a prerequisite for graduation.

The university feels that every student should know about computers as they are becoming more important to our daily life and they are a useful tool for research and analysis. At the moment computer courses are only required for engineering students.

The computer centre has an IBM 1130, which is a small or mini computer. Its design is mainly for educational purposes.

The computer was originally purchased for the university in 1972 but was located at the Royal Scientific Society for a few years until the university had room. The computer has been at the university for one year.

"We are offering three courses

in computers this year," Dr. Karraim said. "One on Cobol (common oriented business language), one on Fortran (formula translation) and one on systems analysis."

Since the courses have been offered, the department has averaged about 120 students each semester. But last semester there were about 180 students.

"The problem is staff," Dr. Karraim noted. At the moment the computer centre's staff consists of only three lecturers, one of whom is on sabbatical. Five programmers, one in-put out-put operator and three key-punch operators.

"The university is only offering a minor in computer sciences and services at the moment due to the lack of staff," he added. So before a computer course becomes a university prerequisite more staff will be needed.

The computer centre is used mainly by university students, the faculty of medicine and the university hospital. The students do

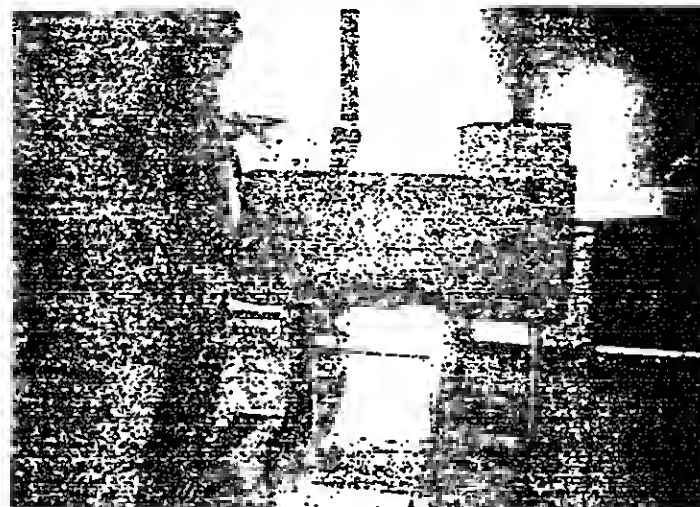
projects on the computer involving programmes to solve mathematical and engineering problems. The hospital and medical personnel use the system for statistical analysis in their research. The engineering, agriculture, science and business faculties also use the facility for research and statistical analysis.

"One of the benefits of a larger computer system with a greater storage capacity and on-line facilities," according to Dr. Karraim, is that it may form a bridge between the university and the private and government sectors. The university would then be able to provide facilities to a variety of outside users.

But mainly a new computer would upgrade the university's capabilities in training, research and administration. "There is still a lack of trained people in the computer field in Jordan," Dr. Karraim said. "The university's computer centre could help bridge the gap."



Dr. Karraim, Director of the University of Jordan's Computer Centre, punches out a command on the computer's central control panel.



The computer's printer.

NOTEBOOK

Moshe's got it right, for once

By Rami G. Khouri

THAT OLD BOMBER Moshe Dayan dropped another one last week with his remarks about the Palestine Liberation Organisation cannot be ignored in any Mideast peace settlement, which is the moral equivalent of saying that clouds cannot be ignored in analysing rainfall. It is particularly interesting that Mr. Dayan should make his PLO remarks just before the Camp David II conference gets underway in the United States, because the peace-making attempt that has now culminated in the Camp David re-run should best be seen in contrast with the development of the Palestinian national movement on a truly international level. There are many Arabs and Palestinians who are gloomy because they believe the future of the Palestinians can only be bleak in the face of concerted American-Israeli-Egyptian efforts to come to any peace agreement, at the expense of the rights of the Palestinians if need be. I am not gloomy. In fact, I think the juxtaposition of the Camp David II spectacle with developments in the Palestinian nation can only make them hide their tails in the White House, and tail-hiding compulsion in the United States inevitably lead to parallel sittings of humility among America's assorted friends, clients, allies or colonies overseas. Iran is only the most recent example of this.

The Camp David peace-making effort can only fail if it continues to be based on the plan for Palestinian administrative autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza, which seems to be the case. In other words, as long as the American-orchestrated Camp David approach continues to treat the Palestinian issue as lightly as it has been treated to date, there can be no peace from Camp David except a silly attempt to masquerade surrender as peace and enforce the charade with the power of guns pointed down people's throats, as happened so ignominiously with the Vietnam "peace" of Messrs. Nixon and Kissinger. This is always a possibility, but I think it's unlikely, because it assumes a degree of political immaturity that the United States has not yet reached.

The Palestinian nation, by contrast, is moving in a rather more rational manner towards the achievement of its goals. Three separate processes make me think so. They are the obviously close ties between PLO leaders and the new leaders in Iran; the recent public move by Palestinians in Israel to align themselves with the mainstream of the Palestinian resistance in exile; and the growing movement by Palestinian-Americans to form their own organised political groups in the United States.

These three seemingly unrelated events may not attract the attention of political commentators who judge the forces of history by the number of television cameras at overblown press conferences purporting to announce major breakthroughs in achieving a Middle East peace, such as we had after the first Camp David summit. But that is not how history is made: that is only how television profits are made.

These developments in various parts of the Palestinian nation reflect a gradual but real development of what can best be called the political infrastructure of Palestinian nationalism. It is precisely the same process that has taken place among Jewish and Zionist communities throughout the world during the first 50 years of this century. No wonder Mr. Dayan says he cannot ignore the PLO and the Palestinian nation because he sees in the Palestinians a reflection of his own childhood and his own still fragile nation's infrastructure. If Mr. Dayan ignores the Palestinians, then he would be asking the world to ignore him in return, because the story of Jewish national development and Palestinian national development are identical.

The events taking place at Camp David are moving against the realities that form the cohesion and the breadth of the Palestinian national movement, but the three things I mention above that are taking place within the United States, Israel and Iran are moving in the opposite and positive direction.

The logical conclusion of the Camp David rationale is that if the Palestinians can be treated as a bunch of juvenile delinquents who have given a five-year probation period during which they can only aspire to making collective decisions on matters of purely municipal concern, then moral rectitude of historical honesty would compel the United States to treat Jews and Israel in some way. But this is obviously not going to happen.

So what do we have? The contradictory Zionism is being reflected in the peace-making policies of the United States government, which has become so hopelessly confused and intellectually incoherent because of its self-inflicted confusion between its own democratic ideals, the self-styled frontiersmanship of its far client-state that it can no longer see when moving with the forces of historical inevitability and when it is moving against them. The right to replace the cleansing effects of historical enlightenment with the trifling effects of vision extravaganzas, Nobel peace prizes and gressional aid packages help make the picture more sexy, but not any more sensible.

It is only when the full contradictions of Zionism and current American Mideast policies played out and left behind that we can hope approach the Mideast peace-making process, any measure of credibility or hopes of success, cohesion and intensification of Palestinian nationalism, as symbolised by the three events I've mentioned here, help this process along does the self-destructive instinct of American leaders who must have a suspicion that they're doing it all wrong. For Mr. Dayan to his funny little head into this picture and say unthinkable is to have a glimpse of what can happen for peace to reign in the Holy Land. It can only be built on the parallel and simultaneous recognition of Palestinian and Jewish legitimate rights. This only becomes more obvious the more it is repeated.

Who blinks first?

SO EGYPT AND ISRAEL are once again facing each other across the Camp David conference table, eyeball to eyeball, with each one waiting for the other to blink.

The chilly atmosphere prevailing on the appropriately frozen mountaintop is in sharp contrast to the optimism that prevailed in the balmy days of late last summer. The talks are in stalemate: neither side sees much actual hope of reaching an agreement; each is trying to outdo the other in voicing its determination not to compromise any further; both are looking for a prophet to deliver them out of this wilderness.

Enter Jimmy Carter? For what Camp David II amounts to is another attempt to place the responsibility for Middle East peace-making squarely in Mr. Carter's lap. The Egyptians and Israelis, and probably the American President himself, firmly believe that only his intervention can reconcile their differences, calm their mutual fears, soothe their recriminations and usher in a new "generation of peace" in the Middle East. The U.S., through Defence Secretary Harold Brown, has indicated that it wants to "play a more active role" in the Middle East from now on. From the vantage point of Washington -- and of Tel Aviv and Cairo, for that matter -- the Iranian events have made it appear all the more urgent that it should do so.

There is also the fact that, since the last round at Camp David, the U.S. has drawn that much closer to its 1980 Presidential election campaign: some of the politicking has in fact already begun. Burdened with an administration whose right hand often doesn't seem to know what its left hand is doing, beset by raging inflation and looming fuel rationing at home, and having "lost" Iran (and not quite "won" China) abroad, Mr. Carter needs the biggest, brightest feather possible to stick in his cap before he "throws his hat in the ring" for 1980.

What concerns us, then, is that external factors have clouded the already murky Camp David picture. In gambling for higher stakes, the two main players, and their American kibbizer, may be tempted to take risks: the trouble is that Egypt -- now more in need of American "protection" than ever -- may be tempted to "throw away" its Palestinian card, while Israel, as always, will play its hand close to the chest. With Iran breathing down their necks, the U.S. might not be in a position to put the kind of pressure on Israel that is required if the proposed peace treaty is to have any moral weight, or logic, at all.

In short, expediency may win the day -- not an unusual occurrence in politics or diplomacy. And if that happens, we will be even further from peace, and possibly closer to another war.

That is why an objective analysis of the prevailing circumstances in the Middle East since the last round of Camp David, should logically point the three parties towards an admission of failure: if they try to ram through an imperfect agreement, the price will be paid by generations to come.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

On the eve of the opening of Camp David II two signals came out from the U.S. and Israel clearly indicating the extent of Washington's and Tel Aviv's joint disregard of the Arab nation's just demands, even of the entire Arab existence. AL RA'i says in its editorial entitled "The Twin Disregard" Wednesday.

It says President Jimmy Carter believes that one of the most urgent matters after the Iranian events is to work for peace between Israel and its Arab neighbours. But President Carter was quick to add to his vague peace formula his stress of "the need for holding a summit among the three Camp David participants before signing the unilateral peace treaty, provided that all parties concerned show flexibility."

"We really cannot understand why President Carter insists on ignoring the other parties involved in the Middle East dispute, particularly on the eve of the second Camp David deliberations," the newspaper says.

"Now that the U.S. administration is carrying out a definite strategy that serves its interests through isolating Egypt from the rest of the Arab World, and now that Israel is consistently refusing self-determination for the Palestinian people to serve its own expansionist strategy, why are the Baghdad summit partners waiting all this time for the results of the negotiations?" AL RA'i asks.

AL DUSTOUR refers to President Carter saying that the events in Iran have made peace between Israel and the Arabs more urgent than at any time before. The president's view might be somewhat true, but the vital fact, which "we wish the American president to remember now, is that the Arabs had sought, called for and exerted strenuous effort for reaching a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East many years before the events in Iran. But it was the successive American governments that were slack in responding to these calls and efforts, once on the pretext of preoccupation in the elections and once for studying the problem carefully and so on."

MODERN APARTMENT FOR RENT

A third floor apartment overlooking a beautiful view, consisting of two bedrooms, a large living/dining room, two verandas, two bathrooms and independent central heating.

Location: Jabal Amman, between Third and Fourth Circles, behind Zahran Palace.

Yearly rent: JD 1,700.

For more details, please contact tel. 61633.

India expected to become top importer of Jordanian phosphate

AMMAN, Feb. 21 (JNA) — India is expected to buy 700,000 tons of Jordanian phosphate during this year which would make it the leading importer of the Jordanian product, Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Nijmeddin Dajani

announced here today.

The minister was speaking upon return here from a three-day visit to India where he discussed with government officials ways of promoting economic relations between Jordan and India. He said the Indian government has also agreed in principle to allow Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, to operate flights across India and that negotiations on the subject will be held between officials from both countries to work out an

agreement.

During his visit to India Dajani explored possible help in extending electric power lines in Jordan especially the Irbid governorate which is under way.

Accompanying Dr. Dajani were representatives of the Jordan Electricity Authority and the Jordan Phosphate Company.

Jordanian

religious

leaders condemn

Israeli arrest

AMMAN, Feb. 21 — Two prominent Muslim and Christian religious leaders in Amman yesterday condemned the continued Israeli provocation of Arabs in the occupied areas which culminated in the recent arrest of a number of Muslim leaders in the West Bank. Agency reports said 12 Muslim Sheikhs and Imams were arrested recently in East Jerusalem for delivering anti-Israeli sermons in their mosques.

The President of the Save Jerusalem Committee, Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Sayeh, told AL DUSTOUR daily that by this action the Israelis were flouting all human and spiritual values and defying international conventions that give men of religion immunity to speak their conscience.

The head of the Roman Catholic Church in Jordan Bishop N' meh Al Sim'an said the Israelis arrested the 12 Muslim religious dignitaries in spite of efforts by the U.S. to bring peace to the Middle East and in violation of their human rights.

Sheikh Al Sayeh and Bishop Al Sim'an appealed to United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and world organisations to denounce these provocative actions and demand the release of the imprisoned religious leaders.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Photo Documentary Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre has a documentary exhibit display about Georges Sand. Open during regular hours.

Photo Exhibit

The Soviet Cultural Centre presents a photo display commemorating the sixty-first anniversary of the establishment of Soviet armed forces.

Painting Exhibit

The British Council presents an exhibition of painting sculpture entitled "Portraits from the Jordanian Past" by Sabahat Ortae Rashidan. Open during regular hours.

Russian Film

The Soviet Cultural Centre presents Part III of the film "The Siege" at 6:00 p.m.

Children's Film

The Goethe Institute presents a film for children, aged eight to twelve, by Josef von Baky entitled "Robinson and his Ship". Open at 4:30 p.m. and is in German.

Industrial Development Bank sets up centre for craftsmen

the second of a three-part series on the of the Industrial Development Bank.

by G. Khouri
of the Jordan Times

With industrial policy directed to the development of small and medium-scale enterprises, the Industrial Development Bank (IDB) is looking for ways to help the small-scale entrepreneur.

As is perhaps inevitable in male-dominated Arab societies, only one loan has ever been granted to a woman applicant, which went to finance an embroidery business.

Craftsman at work on product of the type to be sold at the Jordan Crafts Centre.

Sixty-five per cent of last year's loans financed new projects, while 35 per cent financed expansion schemes of existing businesses.

The growth of the fund's lending has meant an increase in its staff to six full-timers, who spend much of their time visiting the premises of loan applicants, and making two follow-up visits every year to businesses that have secured SSIFH loans.

Like the Industrial Development Bank itself, the SSIFH gets a list of all new businesses that have been licensed by the Industry and

Trade Ministry, and sends the letters to those small-scale operations that qualify for its loans. The fund also advertises on radio and television and in the press to draw the attention of owners of small-scale businesses to its funding possibilities.

Very few applications are rejected, Mr. Hmoud says, which is confirmed by last year's statistics showing that only ten out of 139 applications were rejected.

Disbursements during 1978 were JD 203,610, of which JD 198,900 were for loans approved during the same year. This indicates that borrowers from the SSIFH use their loans more quickly than larger industrial borrowers who get credits from the parent IDB.

Total disbursements since the SSIFH started operations in 1975 are now JD 560,460. The fund receives its capital from various sources, among which the most important are payments generated by interest differentials from soft loans from the West German and Kuwaiti lending funds, an annual JD 100,000 grant from the Jordanian government (though this has not been paid for the past two years), a JD 100,000 credit from the World Bank to cover 20 per cent of the SSIFH's quarterly disbursements, and an interest-free, five-year JD

100,000 loan to the fund from the Central Bank of Jordan, whose policy of spawning institutions to cater to various sectors of the country has obviously not forgotten the handicrafts practitioners.

Symbolically enough, the new centre is only around the corner from the Industrial Development Bank itself, located in a large house a few metres down the hill from the Lebanese embassy on the Second Circle of Jabal Amman. It is symbolic because the IDB holds one-third of the capital of the Jordan Crafts Development Centre

Company Ltd, whose exhibition centre will be known by the more merciful name of Jordan Crafts Centre, according to Mrs. Barbara Atalla, one of the driving forces behind the idea and director of the centre.

The JD 30,000 capital of the centre is also held by Aliya, the Jordan Crafts Centre (the existing crafts-promoting association being incorporated into the new centre), the JETT bus company, the Nazal family, the AUB women graduates club, and 13 individuals.

While the centre will sell the work of Jordanian craftspeople at a profit to finance its own existence, its main purpose is to promote the development and quality of Jordanian handicrafts, and to make sure the crafts do not die a slow death from negligence and economic deprivation.

The centre will exhibit and sell the work of Jordanian craftspeople in all fields, including pottery and ceramics, woodwork, needlework and embroidery, copper and brass, rugs, strawwork, all bedouin handicrafts and all forms of jewellery, to mention only the most obvious.

The products exhibited at the

centre will all be exclusively hand-made, with the possible exception of a few dresses, and the centre will also try to play a catalytic role in having the craftspeople create new designs that will wed their traditional means of making their products with the contemporary demands of the buyers.

"We might convince someone to make a wooden chessboard instead of only making wooden camels to sell to tourists," Mrs. Atalla says, giving an example of what she means by "combining the old with the new."

All the designs that will be exhibited at the centre will be exclusive to it, something that will be assured by an agreement reached to this effect with the Ministry of Tourism.

"Our first priority is to do what we can to make the craftsman see that he or she is part and parcel of this country, that he or she is not being left behind. We want to provide a quality shop for the craftsman of the country to allow the standards of the handicrafts to rise to their highest possible level," Mrs. Atalla says.

The centre is now being redecorated, and plans are on within the coming several months.



Local girl models traditional Jordanian dress.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

NAME OF COMPANY	Par value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	2,588	6,550	6,580	6,570
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	633	14,400	—	14,400
Jordao Phosphate Mines	JD 1,000	1,388	2,130	2,160	2,130
Arab Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 5,000	1,105	17,570	17,700	17,560
Jordao-Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	12,145	1,600	—	1,650
Dar Aldawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	1,080	—	—	2,000
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	2,198	1,320	1,330	1,330
Jordao Ceramic Industries	JD 1,000	186	0,930	0,950	0,930
Arab Aluminium Co.	JD 1,000	190	0,950	0,980	0,950
Jordan Tanning Co.	JD 5,000	900	8,800	—	9,000
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5,000	1,187	4,700	4,900	4,750
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	856	—	—	1,070
National Insurance Co.	JD 5,000	440	—	—	22,000
The Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	576	0,720	—	0,720
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	6,190	1,030	1,050	1,040

Total volume traded, Wednesday, Feb. 21: JD 31,662
Total number of shares traded: 18,901

	Par value	Volume traded	Number traded	Year of maturity	Selling price
Government Development Bonds	JD 5,000	532	100	1984	5,320
	JD 10,000	1,959	194	1988	10,120

Total volume traded: JD 2,491

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	297.00/299.00
U.K. sterling	595.00/599.00
West German mark	159.90/160.90
Swiss franc	177.50/178.60
French franc	69.30/69.70
Italian lire	35.30/35.50
(for every 100)	
Japanese yen	147.70/148.60
(for every 100)	
Dutch guilder	148.10/149.00
Belgian franc	101.40/102.00
(for every ten)	
Swedish crown	67.80/68.20

SITUATIONS VACANT

Senior storeman/counter salesman required for large motor car dealership. Essential that the person be mature, and totally familiar with motor parts operations. References essential.

Apply: P.O. Box 14, Amman.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Senior, mature car salesman required for large motor car dealership holding two major franchises. Must have previous experience & hold a current, clean, driving licence. References required.

Apply: P.O. Box 14, Amman.

TODAY'S WEATHER

Winds will be light and variable with a slight increase in temperatures. In Aqaba Gulf winds will be northerly moderate and seas will be calm.

Temperatures	Overnight minimum	Daytime maximum
Amman	6	18
Aqaba	11	25
Jordan Valley	11	23
Deserts	5	19

1- Furnished apartment for rent (in two storey building)

Overlooking Sports City, three bedrooms, living and dining room, two baths, fully wall to wall shag carpeted. All new American furniture, coloured 25" T.V., refrigerator, washing machine and dryer. Independent heating, two balconies. A cosy apartment for a manager. Minimum lease: one year.

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REGISTRATION OF CONTRACTORS FOR MECHANICAL ERECTION OF EQUIPMENT FOR AQABA FERTILIZER PLANT

THE JORDAN FERTILIZER INDUSTRY CO. LTD. invites experienced Companies to apply for registration forms for the prequalification of tenderers for the handling, hoisting, setting and assembly of equipment and prefabrication on site and erection of piping forming part of the above mentioned project.

1. The tender will be divided into two lots to permit correct analysis of all offers. Only one Subcontract will cover these two lots.

LOT No. 1: Handling, setting and assembly of equipment broken down as follows:

Lot No. 1.1: Handling

— Inspection and handling at storage yard of 42,000 Metric Tons (m.t) of incoming equipment and materials.

Lot No. 1.2: Hoisting, setting and installation

— Heavy equipment 3,800 m.t.
— Standard equipment 5,700 m.t.

LOT No.2: Prefabrication and Erection of Piping as follows:

Lot No. 2.1: Jacketed steel piping 30 m.t.
Lot No. 2.2: Rubber lined steel piping 150 m.t.

(erection only)

Lot No. 2.3: Cast iron piping 250 m.t.

(erection only)

Lot No. 2.4: Steel piping 1,760 m.t.
Lot No. 2.5: Steam tracing 30 m.t.
Lot No. 2.6: Underground piping 180 m.t.

2. The Mechanical Erection Subcontractor shall supply the following:

General: Temporary facilities, management and supervisory staff.

For Lot No. 1: All construction equipment, tools, consumables, warehousing and manpower.
For Lot No. 2: All construction equipment, tools, consumables, warehousing, field workshop for prefabrication and manpower.

FOR INFORMATION

Lot No. 1: The heavy equipment includes:
— 2 pieces of equipment 120 Metric Tons:
13m x 5m x 7m
— 2 pieces of equipment 130 Metric Tons:
4m dia x 28m high
— 12 pieces of equipment above 80 Metric Tons
— 10 pieces of fragile equipment 40 Metric Tons

Lot No. 2: The lot No. 2.2 Rubber lined steel pipe will be erected with instruction and supervision of the supplier.

4. Work shall start at the beginning of September 1979 and shall terminate in January 1981. Subcontractors should apply for registration forms to:

The Procurement Manager
SPE-BATIGNOLLES
AQABA PROJECT
Tour Anjou
33, Quai National
92806 PUTEAUX (FRANCE)

The filled registration forms shall reach the above address not later than Thursday 12:00 a.m. March 29, 1979.

Copies of applications and filled registration forms shall also be sent to:

The General Manager
JORDAN FERTILIZER INDUSTRY CO. LTD.
P.O. Box 5142
AMMAN — JORDAN.

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As a whole suitable for an embassy or a firm.

TIME
The World Newsmagazine
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- EXODUS FROM TEHRAN (Americans and others evacuate quickly)
- VIETNAM CONFLICT (China attacks across the border)
- CAMP DAVID AGAIN (new Middle East negotiations begin)
- COUP IN CHAD (another Islamic upheaval)

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Evacuation ordered for 17,000

'Inactive' volcano erupts in Java; over 150 killed

JAKARTA, Feb. 21 (R) — More than 150 people were killed when a long-dormant volcano erupted in central Java, 300 kilometres east of the Indonesian capital.

Newspaper reporting from the scene in the Dieng mountain range said bodies were still being found in Pucukan and other villages and the final death toll could be much higher than the 155 confirmed by noon today.

"Rescue teams and specialists rushed to the stricken area found

at least one access road buried under eight metres of lava.

The government ordered the evacuation of 17,000 villagers from an area three kilometres in radius around the Sinila volcano.

The Dieng range is a high plateau rising some 2,000 metres above sea level and topped by 26

volcanic peaks.

The Volcanology Institute in Bandung, west Java, said the Sinila crater had long been classified as not active.

But the crater erupted yesterday as severe earth tremors rocked the range for about five hours, each lasting several minutes. Newsmen reported that smoke and fumes were still spouting from Sinila this morning.

Most fatalities discovered so far were from the village of Pucukan, where poisonous gas, invisible and without smell or taste, killed them in their sleep. Reporters said the streets of the village were lined with twisted bodies of people who could not escape.

About 150 people were still under intensive treatment for gas poisoning and a number of them were not expected to live, according to first aid team members at the scene.

With some 500 volcanoes, about 50 of them active, the vast Indonesian archipelago is geologically one of the most unstable regions in the world.

Eruptions are frequent but not normally dangerous unless they occur in densely-populated areas such as Java, which has 15 active volcanoes among its 112 crater peaks.

The government has adopted a policy of permanently evacuating people in the immediate vicinity of active volcanoes, resettling entire villages in the outer islands of the archipelago under a massive transmigration scheme primarily aimed at alleviating population pressure on overcrowded Java.

In 1883 the Indonesian archipelago was the scene of the most powerful explosion recorded on earth when Krakatau Island off the west Java coast erupted and killed some 35,000 people.

India claims U.K. responsible for 34 virginity tests

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21 (R) — External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee told an emotional parliamentary debate today there had been at least 34 cases of virginity tests at the British High Commission on Indian women intending to enter Britain. Mr. Vajpayee said a statement in Britain's House of Commons by a Foreign Office official that there had been only two cases of virginity tests carried out in British posts abroad was untrue.

Mr. Vajpayee told parliament the government would put the matter before the United Nations Human Rights Commission as a case of racial discrimination.

Earlier this month Britain ordered an end to virginity tests on Asian women going to Britain to be married after a row erupted over a medical test at London's Heathrow Airport on an Indian woman to see if she had ever borne a child or had sexual relations.

Mr. Vajpayee denounced the test over which India protested to the British Government as an "affront not only to an individual but also to womanhood and to human dignity."

Angry opposition and ruling Janata Party members described the virginity tests as "rape" and a "criminal assault".

Mr. Vajpayee said Britain was free to restrict immigrants but the medical tests "cannot but cast a shadow on our thriving friendship."

He said Prime Minister Morarji Desai had personally written to British Prime Minister James Callaghan saying the case had broken all norms of propriety.

"There can be no two opinions that the case raises serious doubts about the British Government's immigration policy," he said. The foreign minister expressed the hope that Britain would remove all grounds for any suspicion of racial discrimination.

Blumenthal's 11-day China trip will focus on trade

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (R) — Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal leaves on Friday on an 11-day trip to begin the task of clearing away 30 years of disputes impeding trade with China.

The largely ceremonial visit to the United States by Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping showed the new era of good will surrounding the resumption of full diplomatic relations between the two nations.

But U.S. officials feel the key to laying a solid base for expanded trade is the less glamorous Blumenthal trip, with a dozen representatives of the Departments of Treasury, State and Commerce who will meet their Chinese counterparts.

In the U.S. view, a solid business relationship between two nations is one of the best antidotes for political hostilities.

The trip was planned well in advance of border fighting between China and Vietnam, and officials said it was unlikely the fighting would force postponement of the visit.

The first order of business for the Blumenthal delegation, and the area where officials expect the

most substantial progress, is the frozen assets issue.

U.S. residents and firms claim China owes them \$196.86 million for property seized in the 1949 Communist takeover. The Treasury estimates, on the other hand, that it blocked \$80.5 million in Chinese assets held in this country when China entered the Korean War.

Until those claims are settled, normal banking and transactions between the two nations are impossible.

Officials feel the Blumenthal trip should lead to a speedy settlement of the frozen assets issue. But the process of getting the settlement through Congress, probably as part of a general U.S.-China trade package, could take months.

Other issues to be raised during Mr. Blumenthal's visit are requirements for a general trade agreement, banking and investment relations and tax treatment of foreign companies in China.

At stake is two-way trade which U.S. officials estimate could reach \$2 billion this year. While a fraction of the \$7 billion in U.S.-Taiwan trade, \$2 billion would

mean a doubling of last year's U.S.-China trade.

The U.S. Commerce Department projects a five-fold increase in total Chinese imports to \$50 billion by 1985, with the United States claiming about \$5 billion worth.

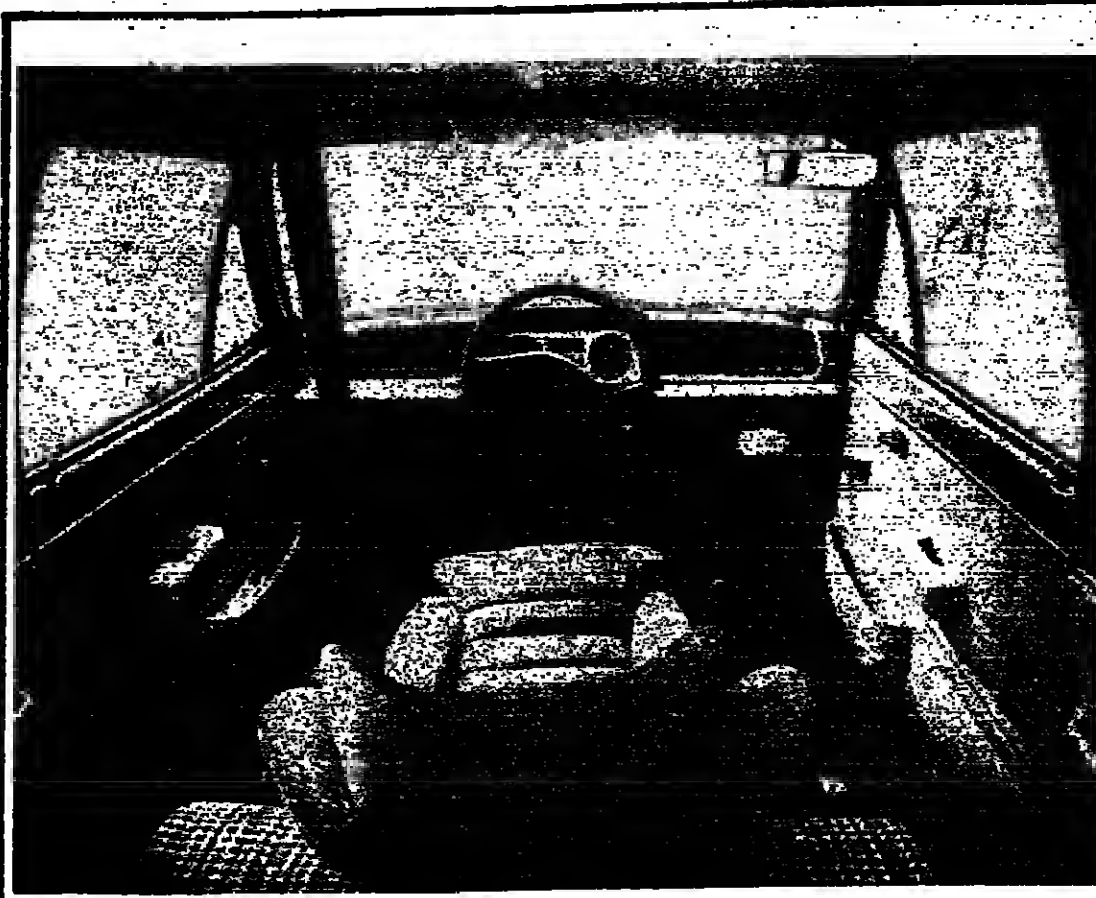
There will be some ceremonial aspects to Mr. Blumenthal's trip, too, as he is the first cabinet-level official to visit China since the two countries resumed full diplomatic relations on Jan. 1.

He is due to participate in the formal opening of the United States Embassy in Peking on March 1. And at some point Mr. Blumenthal is to visit the neighbourhood in Shanghai where he lived as a boy. Mr. Blumenthal's family fled Nazi Germany for Shanghai when he was 12. He moved to the United States when he was 21.

After leaving China, Mr. Blumenthal is to stop in Japan for a day to brief officials on his China trip and discuss U.S.-Japan relations.

Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps is to visit China in April to follow up the discussions initiated by Mr. Blumenthal.

Prototype safety car may look odd, but...



This prototype lightweight safety car with a single front seat may look peculiar, but engineers in West Germany meant it seriously when they unveiled it at an annual congress in Nuremberg. A single front seat for the driver provides lateral zones to absorb the impact of a side-on crash without requiring costly reinforcement of doors and car bodywork. The designers note that well over half the country's households are families of three or less, that the average car carries only 1.4 people and that drivers log 70 per cent of mileage on their own. So why bother with that dangerous front passenger seat? But it may take some getting used to. (Dad photo)

Iran vows to crush those provoking Kurdish unrest

TEHRAN, Feb. 21 (R) — An Iranian army general has been wounded in the troubled Kurdish tribal area on the western frontier. Assistant Prime Minister Amir Entezam said today. He vowed that the government would ruthlessly crush those provoking Kurdish unrest.

No clear picture has yet emerged of the situation in Iran's Kurdish areas, but the government this week sent a high-ranking mission led by Labour Minister Darush Forouhar for an on-the-spot investigation.

Foreign Minister Karim Sanjabi, who belongs to a prominent Kurdish family, has called on the Kurds to ignore "armed elements" which, he said, were trying to upset national unity.

Major-General Mohammad Vali Gharani, the new armed forces chief of staff, said the military would never allow any part of the country to secede.

Speaking before news broke of the wounding of the general, named as Pezeshkpoor, General Gharani told a press conference in Tehran: "We have no problems there so far, at least not from the other side."

The deposed Shah backed a Kurdish uprising against Baghdad's leftist rulers until March 1975 when Iran signed an

agreement with Iraq in Algiers, curbing off the rebels' supply lines.

The end of the uprising brought thousands of Kurds streaming across the border into Iran where they were sheltered in special camps by the Shah.

The Kurdish problem has traditionally been a thorn in Iran's side. After the end of World War Two, a short-lived Kurdish Republic of Mahabad was set up inside the Soviet-occupied northern zone of Iran.

"There has been unrest in Kurdistan and it has got worse during the revolution. There are hands at work there to provoke the people, but the government will ruthlessly crush those behind the unrest," Mr. Entezam told a press conference.

Pope to visit Poland in May?

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 21 (R) — Pope John Paul will return to his native Poland on a Papal pilgrimage in May, well informed sources said today.

The exact dates of the trip were not immediately known, but the sources said the journey would probably take place between May 13 and 15. If these dates are confirmed it would indicate that the Vatican and Poland's Communist government had reached a compromise on the arrangements for the visit, the first by a Pope to a Communist country.

It would mean that the visit would take place after the 90th anniversary of the death of Polish Saint Stanislaw, whose feast day is marked on May 7.

The Polish Government clearly faced a dilemma over the proposed visit which could be expected to draw gigantic crowds of Roman Catholics in the heart of the Communist bloc. It had objected to the way the Catholic Church portrayed Saint Stanislaw.

Polish Catholics tend to present the saint as a national hero and model for modern opposition to temporal authorities. But Polish officials made clear privately that

they would not tolerate the 11th century bishop being turned into a prototype dissident and weapon in an anti-communist human rights campaign.

The Pope yesterday conferred with his successor as Archbishop of Krakow and the secretary of the Conference of Polish Bishops about his proposed visit.

Premier blames president for Chad's outbreak of fighting

N'DJAMENA, Chad, Feb. 21 (R) — Chad Premier Hissene Habre blamed President Felix Malloum last night for a week of fighting in which more than 500 people died in this central African capital.

Denying that he had tried to oust the president in an attempted coup, Mr. Habre told a press conference that General Malloum and his "pitiful team of crooks" provoked the bloodshed.

The two sides signed a ceasefire on Monday after mediation efforts by the commander of French forces in Chad and peace-makers

World News Briefs

Blutto's lawyers call for return of 2 judges
RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Feb. 21 (R) — Lawyers for the ex-premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto yesterday called for the statement of two Supreme Court judges before it hears a petition against his death sentence. The two judges were dropped from the court before its 4-3 decision to reject Mr. Bhutto's appeal against the death sentence imposed for organising the assassination of political opponent four years ago. The defence said it would seek the reinstatement of the court in its favour when it hears the petition asking it to review its verdict announced two weeks ago. If the court rejects the new appeal Mr. Bhutto could be hanged. Mr. Abdul Razeeq Pirzada, a former judge and now a member of the ex-premier's defence team, said he has filed a petition seeking the reinstatement and hoped it would be accepted before the court begins hearing the final appeal on Saturday. Waheeduddin Ahmad, 69, was dropped from the bench in the stages of the appeal last December after suffering a stroke. Pirzada said reports suggested he had recovered and would return. Judge Qasim Khan had earlier retired from the bench.

Kissinger joins Britain's General Electric
LONDON, Feb. 21 (R) — Former United States secretary of state Henry Kissinger has joined Britain's biggest electrical firm, General Electric Company (GEC), as consultant to its board of directors, company said yesterday. A GEC spokesman declined to reveal much Dr. Kissinger would be paid but said it was the first time he had accepted the post of consultant to a foreign company. "Electric is growing internationally and Dr. Kissinger's experience is certainly very useful," the spokesman added. GEC has a turnover of £400,000 million and employs 191,000 people worldwide.

El Salvador to refuse kidnappers' demands
SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 21 (R) — Nearly three months after kidnapping of two British bankers, there is no sign that the government will bow to the demands of the left-wing guerrillas for them. Ian Massie and Michael Chatterton, manager and assistant manager of the local branch of the Bank of London and America (BOISA), were snatched on Nov. 30. The guerrillas themselves, the "National Resistance Armed Forces" (FARN), demanded the release of five of their colleagues, a general and publication of their statements in the local press. But the government has refused to comply with the demands, saying it has political prisoners. The FARN broke its silence two months ago, giving evidence that its hostages were alive, but nothing has been heard since. The FARN is holding two other hostages, Japanese man Taketazu Susuki and Israeli Honorary Consul Efraim Elimelech. Authorities recently found a so-called "people's jail" said to belong to the FARN, about 17 kilometres south of the capital. Police think the four hostages could have been kept at that jail then moved to a new hideout.

Iran-Pakistan train services suspended
QUETTA, Pakistan, Feb. 21 (R) — Train services between Iran and Pakistan have again been suspended following instructions from the Iranian government, the Associated Press of Pakistan reported today. However, the agency said, a train which left the border city of Zahedan yesterday will arrive here today. The train left after it was announced that the rail services, suspended about two months because of the disturbed situation in the region, resumed. There was no immediate explanation for the suspension.

Church says no carbon tests for Turin shroud
TURIN, Feb. 21 (R) — Roman Catholic Church authorities said they will not permit radioactive carbon tests on the Turin shroud, which is believed to be the burial sheet of Christ, until the technique is perfected. A spokesman said, Monsignor Giuseppe Cottino said any test shroud to determine its age would have to be done in a slightly burned. He said a radioactive carbon test would burn a small fragment. He was commenting on reports that Archbishop of Turin's office had turned down two requests from American laboratories to carry out carbon testing of the shroud, put on display in Turin last year for the first time in 130 years. It was seen by more than three million people. It is claimed that it bears the imprint of Christ's body.

Premier blames president for Chad's outbreak of fighting

from neighbouring Sudan. The rival armies have agreed to observe their present positions. The president's forces hold the administrative quarter of N'Djamena while supporters of Mr. Habre control the rest of the city. Mr. Habre, a former guerrilla who was made prime minister by General Malloum last year in an effort to soothe the country's ethnic and religious feuds, said he was still the legitimate head of Chad's government. "I am the prime minister of the Republic of Chad I remain in the post," the premier told the press conference which was also attended by most cabinet members. Anyone who tries to challenge the legitimacy of the government of national unity will be responsible for making under an agreement with General Malloum. The premier left the backed Erolat guerrillas to join General Malloum year but relations between them have quickly deteriorated. Efforts are being made to bring about a peace conference in Chad between the government and its opponents, including

Can Indonesia curb inflation?

By A.J. Singh

If there is one word which Indonesians dread most, it is inflation. In 1966, when the erratic flame of Mr. Sukarno's regime was about to blow out, the prices of all essential commodities catapulted by 650 per cent. That record has not been beaten since, but even the mildest upturn in inflation threatens Indonesia's stability.

President Suharto not only brought political stability to Indonesia, but drastically curbed inflation.

Prices rose by 11.8 per cent in 1977, and until Nov. 14 last year they had risen by only 5.5 per cent. All seemed to be going well. And then came the sudden devaluation of the rupiah on Nov. 15, 1978. It threw retailers, consumers and foreign investors alike into disarray.

Banks were the worst hit, especially those fattening on Jakarta's money market. "One big Ameri-

can bank is said to have lost millions of dollars overnight because it was caught off-guard with billions of dollars in rupiahs earning interest at an annual rate of more than 20 per cent," says an analyst. "Like many others this bank had been in the habit of converting spare dollars into rupiahs, picking up the astronomical interest then reconverting to dollars."

As the news of devaluation of the rupiah spread, so did renewed fear of inflation. Consumers made a bee-line to the shops for everything from pins to baby wear. An eyewitness saw a brawny foreigner, apparently with bitter memories, walk into a medium sized store. He bought its whole stock of rolls of toilet paper by paying 35 per cent above the market price.

This rush, naturally, became a self-fulfilling prophecy. Prices rose as much as 50 per cent, the increase in the room rate at the Jakarta Hilton. It looked as if the inflation spiral had begun again in

earnest. But a fortnight later, prices stabilised once more.

The principal reason for this was the bulging rice stocks (1.6 million metric tons), ten per cent higher than in 1977, when the country had to import 2.6 million tonnes of cereal.

"Our import figure this year will be nowhere near that," said Trade and Co-operatives Minister Rudi Prawiro. "We will try to persuade people to hold down prices and not maximise profits. That includes government departments." But he added: "We are not going to exercise controls over prices except in the case of basic commodities."

Despite this assurance, the 50 per cent price rises since devaluation will not be reversed. The government seems to be aware of this. "Inflation at a rate of 15 per cent for 1979 seems to have been ticked as acceptable by Suharto's cabinet," said a well-connected source in Jakarta.

But why did Indonesia suddenly

The sudden devaluation of the Indonesian rupiah late last year immediately gave rise to fears that the hyper-inflation of the mid-1960s might return.

devalue the rupiah? No-one knows for certain. The official explanation was given by Widjojo Nitisastro, 51-year old Finance and Economy Minister, who announced devaluation. He said that it was only one of the first of a series of measures prior to the launching of Repelita III — Indonesia's third five-year development programme — from April 1979. But no one takes this explanation seriously.

An economic analyst in Jakarta said: "It will certainly affect the development strategy, but no-one believes that Widjojo made this decision in isolation." Some observers believe that the ten per cent devaluation of the rupiah in 1971, and that of last November were done at the behest of the United States.

The reason for this is seen in Indonesia's huge foreign debt of \$10 billion (payable in rupiahs) to an inter-governmental group on Indonesia led by the U.S., West Germany, Japan and the Soviet Union.

A Hong Kong-based money analyst says that though the U.S. and others of the group, except the Soviets, would get back less in their currencies than they had invested, they still consider this worthwhile if it helps in giving Indonesia a stable economy.

The Soviets seem to have been left out of the decision to devalue. But a Western observer at Jakarta said: "The Soviets are not concerned about recovering the full value of roubles loaned to Indonesia."

One obvious effect of Indonesia's devaluation is that prices of its traditional exports have gone down, making them highly competitive in world markets.

Radi Pwiro said Indonesia would exploit this by promoting sales of its furniture to Europe and Japan, plywood and veneers to the United States, cement to Thailand and West Asia, and handicrafts wherever they could be sold.

The impact of this export drive will become visible after some

months, but devaluation has numerous other immediate effects, both on financial and human levels.

The first relates to the continued mobilising of small savings into bank deposit accounts. Much has been done in this direction in the past decade, but will the saver continue to deposit money? Indications are that he will turn to asset acquisition under the present situation, where the purchasing power of the rupiah has gone down.

Secondly, the banks most heavily involved in pre-devaluation currency speculation might go into liquidation unless the government props them up.

Increased prices have already led to demands for salary hikes. Hardest hit are those about to retire, because they find their life-long savings shrunk in terms of their purchasing power.

President Suharto will have to do something soon to restore the devalued value of their savings," says one Western diplomat in Jakarta. "It is this the educated elite which has solidly backed him ever since he took power."

Wage rises, however, inevitably mean further price increases, shattering the present fragile stability. The next few months will tell whether Mr. Suharto can hold the spiral down.

Financial Times
News-Features

U.S. drops major charge against 6 Serbians accused of plotting to murder Tito

CHICAGO, Feb. 21 (R) — U.S. authorities said yesterday they had dropped major charges against six Serbians accused of plotting to assassinate President Tito of Yugoslavia during his visit to Washington last year.

One of the government prosecutors said the U.S. Attorney's Office had decided against taking the charges to trial to protect an undercover informant who gave confidential information about the alleged plot.

"The informant is still viable," the prosecutor told Reuters. He said no actual attempt was made on President Tito's life.

The six Serbians — three from Chicago and three from New York — were indicted by a grand jury in November for conspiring to blow up the 86-year-old communist leader when he visited Washington from March 7 to 9 last year.

But the six still face other charges from the indictment of attempting to kill the Yugoslav consul in Chicago with a bomb blast at his home in 1975 and plotting to bomb a Yugoslav reception in Chicago last November. Serbian and Croatian extremists have a record of violence against the Yugoslav government.